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The chemical stain removal properties of 'whitening' toothpa products: studies in vitro.

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: A considerable number of toothpastes are available as tooth whitening products. Most appear t contain ingredients that might remove extrinsic stains rather than change natural tooth colour. Extrinsic stain removed be achieved by physical or chemical means.

AIM: The purpose of this study was to measure the chemical stain removal properties of a range of whitening too products and experimental formulations using a standardised method in vitro.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: 5 separate studies were conducted involving a total of 39 agents of which 28 were whitening products, 7 were experimental formulations, 2 were oxidising mouthrinses used as positive controls, 1 v popular fluoride toothpaste product as a benchmark control, and 1 was water as the negative control. The formula and controls varied in each study. The stain model was saliva/chlorhexidine/tea stain developed on optically clear to an optical density of at least 2.0. Groups of stained specimens were exposed to standard slurries or solutions of test agent for 1 minute periods up to 5 minutes. Optical density readings were taken at each 1 minute time point. Analyses were based on per cent stain remaining after 5 minutes and time to 75% stain remaining.

RESULTS: 3 toothpaste products achieved 100% stain removal by 5 minutes; 2 of these in 3 out of 4 studies in w they were used. 4 experimental formulations also achieved 100% stain removal. In general agents with high total removal also had short times to 75% stain remaining. The majority of agents tested had low total chemical stain r and prolonged times to 75% stain remaining. A few agents were little different from water and several similar in e the conventional fluoride toothpaste. This method in vitro tests agents under the best case scenario conditions for chemical stain removal.

CONCLUSION: Only a small number of the whitening toothpaste products have good chemical stain removal pot the majority are unlikely to achieve their claimed benefits through chemical stain removal. There is clearly a need further data on the actual effects of such products using both methods in vitro and particularly in vivo or in situ.

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